

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1828.

[NO. 178.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,  
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norman, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828.—3mt79

## DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership, heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828.—67.

## TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## THE HIGH BRED HORSE JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 28, 1828.—8180.

## 6 1/2 CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, William Boyd, an indentured apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB LEAK.

Lincoln County,  
March 16, 1828.—3177e.

## LAND & NEGROES for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Scott, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, on the premises, that valuable tract of LAND, known by the name of the Brick House tract, lying on the south branch of Mill-Creek, two miles west of Tuckasee Ford, joining the lands of Capt. Caldwell, John Beatty, James Smith and others, containing 570 acres.

Few tracts of equal size, in this section of country, afford a greater proportion of good land. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

The Gold Mine on this tract is considered equal to any in the gold region. So far as it has been examined, its mineralogical features are superior to those of the richest mines in Mecklenburg, abounding in vast quantities of pyrites, which scientific miners pronounce the true gold ore.

At the same time and place, I will sell two likely negro women, and one or two children. Terms, one-third cash; approved cash notes will be taken for the remaining two-thirds.

SIDNEY J. HARNIS.

Lincoln County, March 14, 1828.—3177.

## NOTICE.

I have left all my papers with R. J. Dinkins. Those who are indebted to me, will call and settle with him by the Superior Court, and if they do not, they will find them in the hands of an officer.

NATHL. T. GREEN.

April 2, 1828.—3179.

## VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1828.

A. Isaac Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Col. Augustus Alexander, Asariah Alexander, Mr. Amerson, Betty L. Alexander, Riley Arrowood, James Asbury, Adela Alexander, Charles A. H. Alexander, Mary M. Alexander.

B. J. D. Boyd, Stephen Bedford, Robert Burrow, Adam, James A. Bradley, Chas. H. Booth, James G. Barnett, Thomas Boyd, David G. Brandon, John Batten.

C. Jonas Clark, John Cagle, James Cunningham, John Capps, Hamilton Clark, John Q. Cochran, David Cross, James L. Caldwell, Jacob Clontz, Cooper & McGinn, Rev. Robert H. Chapman, Prudy Crane or Adam Springs.

D. John Davis, Samuel S. Duffy, Col. John H. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Charles Demison or Philémon Morris, William Dow, Wm. L. Davidson.

E. Rev. E. Eveleth, George Emberson, Mr. Edwards, Joseph Eastman.

F. Colbert Flanagan, Joseph Flinn.

G. Richard Gillespie, Michael Gallaher, Mary Griffith, Thomas J. Grace, John D. Garrison.

H. William Hutchison, William Hunter, Eliza Holt, George M. Harris, 4, Dr. Sam. Henderson, John Howell, Samuel S. Hutchison, John Hutchison, J. M. Hutchison, John Herring, Daniel Hyams, Joseph Hays, George Holmes, Hugh Henderson, George W. Houston.

I.—Caleb Irwin.

J. John Jones, Dr. Thomas I. Johnson, Isaac M. Jamison, Pendleton Jones.

K. James Kirk, 2, Eliza Kirk, Robert Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kennedy.

L.—John Little, 3.

M. Michael McLeary, James Montgomery, Winslow McLee, 2, Thomas Marks, Margaret N. Martin, Presbyterian Minister of Church in Charlotte, Thos. McClure & Co. Joseph McGinnis, 2, Wm. McGinnis, Mary Morrison, Henry McGinty, James Monwee, John McCrea, Rev. Malcom McPherson, 2, Hugh McDowell, James McCorkley, Washington Morrison, Robt. H. Morrison, McComb & Cooper, John D. More, John McQuay, John W. Moore, William Milwee, Jr. Sarah M. McItee.

N.—Hugh Neely.

O.—James Orr, John H. Orr.

P. J. Price, Dr. Wm. J. Polk, 2, William N. Parks, 2, Nelly Polk, John Parks, Cyrus A. Parks.

R. William Robinson, David N. Rea, John Ryburn, 2, Alexander Robinson, Carnes H. Robinson, John Rea.

S. William Springs, James Spratt, Elijah Stilwell, Catherine M. Spratt, William Shelly, Jas. R. Sample, William Scott, Abraham Scott, James Strong, Robert Sloan, J. Simson, Jas. Scott, Elizabeth L. Sample, Robert Simons, Asa Stephens.

T. Thomas Trotter, 18, Joseph Thompson, 2, Bryant Taylor.

U. V. Peter Ulrick, David Vane.

W.

John Walker, Joseph Wilson, 2, Robt. Watson, 2, George Wilson, Richard P. Wooding, Francis Wilson, Capt. Henry Wilson, John Wilson, John Williams, 2, Lydia Wallace, James Wilson, Godfrey Williamson, John Walker, Jr. Martha Wilson, Thomas B. Williams, Chester Wilcox, 2.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

April 8, 1828.—3179.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain vs. Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg County, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead, or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, C. C. & A.

6931—per. adv. \$2 50.

From the National Intelligencer.

## COLONIAL QUESTION.

We have recently had an opportunity of perusing a part of a late number of a highly respectable periodical work, published in England, annually, entitled the "Parliamentary Review," containing an article on the Colonial Question, in which there is a defence of the Government of the United States, as just as it is severe, in the application we make of it, to the Opposition writers in this country, and especially upon those of the commercial cities, who seem to have been disposed to prostrate the commercial interest of the country at the feet of the British Ministry. The editors of this Review, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded, by the correspondence between the late Mr. Canning and Mr. Gallatin being laid on the table of the House of Commons, commence, by giving a very clear and fair analysis of that correspondence. After properly imputing to Mr. Canning a continual endeavor to give a character to the discussion foreign to that which belongs to the nature of the subject, by arguing the question of right, which was not combatted, to regulate the commercial intercourse, the reviewers remark that, in that intercourse, "as in transactions of the same nature between man and man, the only considerations relevant to the subject, are those of mutual interest." According to Mr. Canning's view of the principles of trade, "there is no room for doubt or hesitation. The permitting foreign vessels, under any circumstances, to carry goods to any part of our possessions, he considers as an advantage to the foreigner, not only unattended with any benefit to ourselves, but implying a sacrifice on our part, and, therefore, not to be conceded, unless an equal advantage, either of the same, or some other kind, be granted to us in return. By this, surely, is a very partial view of the case, and implies an entire misconception of the nature and objects of commerce.

"That a measure is injurious to Great Britain because it diminishes the employment for British shipping; that it causes loss to the country, because it causes the loss or the decay of some particular branch of manufactures, or some particular branch of trade; this would have been consistent language from the lips of a merchant of the days of Sir Josiah Child, but it is scarcely what we might expect from a ministry who inscribe free trade upon their banners, and claim the merit of being guided, in their commercial legislation, by the principles of Smith and Ricardo."

After arguing to prove that the interest of the consumer [the West India planter] as well as that of the ship owner, deserves to be taken into the estimate, the Reviewers observe:

"We conclude that the opening our ports to foreign vessels is not a boon to foreigners, but a benefit to ourselves, and a much greater benefit to ourselves than to foreigners; that our interest is more promoted by our allowing foreigners to bring goods to us, than even by their granting permission to vessels to carry goods to them. To those who cannot perceive that commerce yields any benefit to the nation, other than what it yields to its own instruments and agents, overlooking the great body of consumers, for whose sake it really exists, the above thesis may seem a paradox; but to them alone will it appear so."

The Reviewers continue:

"Perfect reciprocity is here the declared object of both nations; and neither party objected to the condition proposed by the other, on any ground, excepting that they were not reciprocal; each country professing complete readiness to take off its restrictions, provided that the other country do the same. That two nations, meeting one another with these avowed dispositions, should so far misunderstand one another as to terminate their negotiations without removing a single restriction, is sufficiently unaccountable; but the attempt of both parties to render the trade free, should end by interdicting it altogether, argues either a strange obliquity of intellect, or at least a complete misunderstanding of the principle of reciprocity on one side, or on both. It shall be our endeavor, in the remainder of

this dissertation, to shew, by which of the two governments the principle which both profess has been misunderstood, and at whose door the failure of the attempts at an amicable arrangement ought to be laid.

"In order that the commercial intercourse between two countries should be on a footing of exact reciprocity, it is necessary, that either there should be no discriminating duties in either country upon the ships of the other; or that those duties, if any exist, should be equal. On the first of these suppositions, there is free trade on both sides, and, consequently, reciprocity in the second case, there is reciprocity of restriction, which, though never desirable, may be allowable as a means of arriving at reciprocity of free trade."

"It was in conformity with these principles that the trade between the United States and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was regulated by the Convention of 1815. That treaty provides, that no distinction shall be made by either nation, between the ships of the other country, coming directly from that country, and its own. Thus far, there is reciprocity of free trade. In what follows there is reciprocity of restriction; neither country enjoys the privilege of importing into the other the produce of a third country, on any conditions, or under any circumstances whatever."

"This treaty of commerce extends only to the King's European dominions. The party at whose instance it was thus limited was Great Britain. It was the wish of the U. States, that the British colonies should, for the purposes of the treaty, be considered as a part of Great Britain; and the trade between America and those colonies laid open, like that of the mother country, to the shipping of both nations, on a footing of perfect equality. This proposition was recommended, not only by its conformity with sound principles, but by what, to the then ministry, might be supposed a more powerful recommendation—the authority of Mr. Pitt. We believe it is not generally known, that this statesman, shortly after the close of the American war, introduced a bill into Parliament, admitting American vessels, so far as regards the direct trade, between the U. States and the West Indies, to all the privileges of our own. The bill was lost by the breaking up of the Shelburne administration: when the vulgar and exploded ideas of commercial policy regained their ascendancy, by the elevation, of Mr. Fox. But the Castlereagh ministry, faithful to their custom of borrowing nothing from Mr. Pitt, except whatever was bad in his principles of policy, were resolved to keep, so far as it was still in their power, the monopoly of the colonial trade unimpaired. The colonies were, therefore, excepted from the Convention of 1815; and the intercourse, in American vessels, between the U. States and the West Indies, remained interdicted. The United States, becoming impatient under the exclusion, at length interdicted the intercourse in British vessels, until it should be permitted in their own; a measure which Mr. Canning, in his first letter to Mr. G. allows to have, been under the circumstances above stated, justifiable. We have mentioned these circumstances (although they have no immediate bearing upon the matter at issue) because they show that it was Great Britain, and not the United States, who commenced the war of prohibitions; and that nothing except the obstinate refusal of Great Britain, prevented a perfect system of reciprocity from having been established as long ago as 1815. From what cause such a system failed to be established, when a ministry, hostile to free trade, had been succeeded by one which has given substantial proofs of an inclination to it, remains to be accounted for."

Having thus shown that Great Britain, and not the United States, occasioned the existence of the restrictions upon the Colonial intercourse, and that the resort to them was a measure of necessary counteraction on our part, the Reviewers proceed to examine the conditions of the act of July 1825, and clearly demonstrate their injustice in their application to Foreign Powers not possessing Colonies in other words, to the United States alone: for on them only do those condition operate. Speaking of that act, the Reviewers say:

"It was accordingly required, that they should place the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and her dependencies on the footing of the most favored nations. It is obvious, without proceeding further, that this was a very different, and might be a much greater, concession, than that which was required from nations having colonies. A na-

tion, therefore, which possessed colonies, might act very reasonably in accepting the reciprocity offered to it, while yet the United States might be perfectly right in supposing that what was required from them was not reciprocity but something totally different. From the acceptance therefore of the condition of the act, by any nation having colonies, no just argument can be drawn in condemnation of the policy of the American Government in refusing them.

"But, further even to countries in a similar situation with the United States, the terms which the act offered differ in their nature as widely as the laws of one country differ from those of another. What is required is, that they should admit Great Britain to the privileges of the most favored nation. But the privileges of the most favored nation are as diversified as the commercial policy of different States. In some countries, they may amount to a free trade; in others to no more than an intercourse loaded with innumerable burthens and restrictions. Nor should we omit to observe, that the concession required from nations without colonies, by what Mr. Canning terms reciprocity is great, in proportion to the general liberality of their policy. And as the policy of the United States in respect to navigation is more liberal than that of any other maritime Power, Mr. Canning's assertion, that the United States had rejected terms which other nations had accepted cannot be admitted. From no other nations were concessions required, equal to those which were demanded from the United States. For our permitting this trade to be carried on, in American vessels, the proper equivalent would seem, have been that America should permit the same trade to be carried on in British vessels."

"Our reciprocity act required much more than this; and for what it required beyond this it offered no equivalent. It claimed for British vessels freedom of trade between our colonies and the United States; and for this it offered to proper equivalent—freedom of the same trade in American ships. And it claimed moreover, certain privileges in the ports of the United States for the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, considered as distinct from her colonies, already enjoyed every privilege in the American ports, which Great Britain herself grants to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The object, therefore of our pretended reciprocity, must have been to obtain farther privileges from the United States, which we ourselves do not grant to that Power; or to retain the privileges which our commerce and navigation now enjoy, although we should cease to grant the corresponding privileges to that of the United States."

"Were we admitted, therefore, to the privileges of the most favored nation, (merely in return for our admitting American vessels to our colonies) we should acquire this privilege without giving the equivalent which the most favored nation has given for it."

"The reciprocity, then, which we offered to the United States, was a sham reciprocity—a reciprocity only in name. Instead of requiring concessions from America, only equivalent to those which we withheld from hers, and which, if we chose to withhold from hers we should, by that alone, as her law actually stands, obtain for ourselves without difficulty. The navigation laws of the United States are founded on perfect reciprocity. No nation, which does not impose restrictions on American vessels, has any restrictions imposed upon its own. But Congress did not think it fair reciprocity that our vessels should be relieved from all restrictions, while restrictions, continued in this country on the shipping of America one Minister did. This was the radical and incurable difference of opinion which Mr. Canning held to remove. And certainly any minds which were capable of for a moment, entertaining such an opinion as that professed by our Ministers on the subject might be very well presumed capable also of helping that opinion in spite of any arguments which it would be in the power of the ablest negotiator to adduce in opposition to it."

The Reviewers next proceed to vindicate the acts of Congress, and especially that which imposes the allied duty, which, they correctly observe, originated as far back as 1790; and which they insist have been misrepresented by Mr. Huskisson.

"Did Mr. Huskisson—did our ministry—did these patrons of reciprocity seriously expect, that in return for the partial freedom of trade, thus conceded to the United States, entire freedom of trade should be granted by them to Great Britain? If instead of opening their ports to all the produce of our colonies Congress had opened them only to certain enumerated articles, excluding from the number some of the most valuable



of the West-Indies this body would have thought of being to be fair reciprocity. And perhaps it is to be regretted that Congress did not take this mode of limiting their concessions, to correspond with the limitation of ours. They preferred to open their ports to all the produce of our colonies, subject, when imported in British vessels, to a discriminating duty. This restriction was certainly different in kind from the restriction which provoked it; but if it was not greater in degree, it is on ground of complaint against the United States that being entitled, on the principle of withholding something, they thought proper to themselves the right of what they would withhold.

The error of our Ministry consisted in not reflecting that restrictions having been imposed by America, only because restrictions existed in our Colonies—to impose ulterior restrictions would not be to retaliate upon the United States, but to create a new source of inequality, justifying retaliation on the other side.

The following was now the comparative state, of the restrictive regulations on both sides: Their duties on our shipping were equivalent to our duties on theirs, and, so far, there was reciprocity; but, on our side, many productions of the United States were prohibited, while all those of our colonies were admitted into the American ports. The principle of reciprocity would have justified them in imposing fresh restrictions; but from this they, with great good sense and moderation, abstained: while we, who could neither plead the principle of reciprocity, nor any other rational principle, for restricting still further an intercourse in which already the excess of restriction was on our side—we chose rather that there should be no trade, than this equal trade—equal as respects navigation, unequal in other respects, by our own act, and, as we imagined, in our own favor. We interdicted the trade in American vessels; knowing, all the time, when our ports should be closed to their ships, their interdict on ours would revive; so that not even our ship-owners, and our cherished navigation, would gain one jot by this ebullition of national jealousy and pique.

After disapproving our demand to have American produce admitted into the West Indies on the same terms as Canadian produce, allowing, however, that the U. States were not, indeed, without plausible, and even, to a certain extent, sound reasons for insisting on it, the Reviewers justly say:

“Our ministers were destined to lose even the feeble apology which this infringement of reciprocity on the part of the U. States might, by very partial judges, have been supposed to afford them. The negotiations of 1824, regarding *inter alia* the Colonial trade, had been suspended, with the understanding that they were to be renewed at an early period. The U. States had never been informed that the act of 1825, passed in the interval, was intended to preclude the resumption of these discussions. This our ministers knew; and they knew, moreover, that Mr. Gallatin was actually on his way to Europe, especially commissioned to renew this very negotiation. What might be his instructions they knew not; and therefore, probably, most persons in their situation, knowing that they had not the ultimatum of the U. States, would have thought it expedient to wait for his arrival, before they acted upon the presumption that nothing beyond what had been offered previously would be granted now. Unfortunately for their foresight, two days after the publication of the Order in Council, Mr. Gallatin arrived, with instructions to give up the claim to an equality of duties between the produce of the British possessions and that of the United States.” The principal point of difference, and the only one in which the U. States were not thoroughly in the right, being thus removed, Mr. Canning chose rather to take refuge in the pretence of an “incurable difference of opinion,” than to retract the uncalculated interdict, or by resuming the negotiation, to draw forth information which would have shown his conduct as *petulant and precipitate as it was*: and, up to this day, it has never been stated, and it is not generally known, to the British public, that Mr. Gallatin had authority to waive the pretension characterised in Mr. Canning’s correspondence as the ground of the interdict, and the one insuperable bar to all further negotiation.”

The Reviewers then proceed to justify the American restriction, whilst the trade was open, of British vessels to the direct voyage, by showing that the reason for it was “because a similar restriction existed on our side.”—They add:

“Mr. Canning’s attempt to show that no restriction did not justify the other, because the colonial trade is, by the consent of nations, an exclusive trade, is founded on incorrect reasoning.” “If we have a right to prescribe the condition on which we will admit the United States to our colonial trade, they have an equal right to determine, themselves,

on what conditions they will accept of it.”

It is indeed, made matter of additional complaint by Mr. Canning, that, although the prohibition of the indirect intercourse had been removed on the side of Great Britain, by the act of 1825, no steps had been taken by Congress, to remove theirs. In answer to this, Mr. Gallatin could only say, that he, and, as he conceived, his government, likewise, had been unaware that the act of 1825 had the effect now ascribed to it. This appears from documentary evidence, to be perfectly true. Mr. Gallatin’s instructions, which may be perused, as we have already observed, in Niles’s Register, proceeded upon the supposition that the restriction, imposed by the act of 1824, still continued; and any one who will take the trouble to read a despatch from Mr. Clay, printed in the number for 6th January, 1827, of the same periodical work, will not wonder that an enactment, so confusedly and unskillfully drawn up as our act of 1825, should not have been understood by those who had no access to any commentary, and to whom no official explanation was afforded. After all, this act, even as interpreted by Mr. Canning, takes off only one half of the interdict on the indirect intercourse. Foreign vessels, trading to our Colonies, may now export colonial produce to a third country; but they may not import into our colonies the produce of any other country than that to which the vessels belong.

These, and all other misapprehensions, would at once have been cleared up, if the negotiations which the United States have professed, throughout, to wait for, in order that they might be guided by that result, had been renewed. But ministers had determined otherwise; and when Mr. Gallatin arrived, on the implied understanding that the discussions were to commence immediately, and bearing instructions, in which, almost the only disputed claim which was not given up, was that, which, according to Mr. Canning, we have yielded—a participation in the trade between our colonies and foreign countries—he is told that not only now, but hereafter, even if the U. States should grant to us every thing which our pretended reciprocity system demands, we will not pledge ourselves to suffer any trade in American vessels, between our colonies and America! Could we hope that Mr. Canning’s American policy had died with him, it would be no inconsiderable advantage to set off against the evils of a loss, otherwise so deeply to be lamented. We are persuaded that no impartial person, who takes for the standard of approval, any kind of reciprocity, except that which is jocularly said to be all on one side, will consider that any one has deviated from the principle of reciprocity except our government, or that any thing would be necessary to bring America to reason except to be ourselves reasonable. We wish it were in our power to add, that the present ministers, by the conduct which they have pursued, either before or since they came into office, had afforded much ground for hope that they are the men through whose agency these differences will be accommodated. That strength of intellect which comprehends readily the consequence of a false step, and what is a still rarer endowment, that strength of character which dares to retract it, are not qualities which have often belonged to a British minister who possess these attributes, it still remains for them to prove. For us, if we can contribute, in any degree, to give the right direction to the opinions of any portion of the public on this question, we shall have effected all that we aim at, and all that is in our power.”

We have made very copious extracts from this very able review. The whole article merits the deliberate consideration of the American public, which will see, with pleasure, the policy and conduct of their Government, (though condemned, in this respect, by the Opposition at home) so fully and successfully justified by British writers themselves, under the very eyes of the British Ministry.

**Dartmouth College.**—This venerable institution, which has long been the pride of New-Hampshire, has received but little pecuniary aid from the State. It has, indeed, never been richly endowed, either by public or private donations; and an attempt is now making to raise, by subscription, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in aid of its funds. Meetings of its *alumni* have been held in various parts of New-England, and resolutions adopted expressing the interest they feel in the success of the measure. Among the contributors, we notice that the Hon. Daniel Webster, who is a graduate of the College has given five hundred dollars.

**N. Y. Paper.**

**Effluvia Event.**—Within the short space of twenty days, we have recorded the names of twelve children, who have been burnt to death. We now add two more to the list. On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Hugh Crooksbanks, in Hebron, Washington county, was burnt down, and two lads, belonging to Salem, who were on a visit, were burnt to death: the latter was about 14 years of age. The fire spread with such rapidity that those who did escape, were obliged to do so in their night garments.

**INTELLIGENCE.**

**Insurrection of Negroes at Omoa.**—The Honduras Gazette of Feb. 2d says.—By the Mexican Eagle which left Omoa on the 18th, and arrived here on the evening of the 28th ult. we have received intelligence, in some measure anticipated for two or three weeks past. The commandant of that place, Arazola, with 18 or 20 persons on board had fled from thence and taken refuge here, in consequence of a general insurrection of the negroes, to which it appears that they were incited on the one hand by the San Salvador party, and on the other by their own propensity to plunder. It appears that a party of the San Salvador troops, advanced in the course of last month on Omoa, and landed at San Pedro Usula, a town about 10 leagues distant. Dispositions were immediately made at Omoa, for embarking the property in the American, English, and French vessels in port for depositing it within the walls of the castle. A party of negroes was then formed to proceed towards San Pedro, to endeavour to dislodge the enemy. This was however, frustrated by the attempts which were made by the emissaries of the San Salvador party, to seduce these negroes as well as the lower orders of people in Omoa from their allegiance to the Guatemalan Government, and in which they completely succeeded. In the mean time, in Omoa, from an entire want of confidence in each other, all was doubt, fear, distrust and confusion. In this state of universal anarchy, the party of negroes which had been despatched to San Pedro returned, and having been strengthened by the junction of the major part of the lower orders, began to manifest a disposition to drive out the respectable white inhabitants resident there, using towards them menaces of the utmost rigor to compel them to embark. The commandant seeing that he had no one on whom he could place the slightest confidence for resistance, except on the few who surrounded him, determined to abandon the place, and he was immediately followed by the major part of the inhabitants. We are happy to state, that amidst the violence that was threatened no lives were taken. This is principally to be attributed to the women who are stated to have been instrumental in deterring the men from the use of the knife.

The reports which have reached us since our last, of the state of the interior, present most melancholy and gloomy results. The contest there, as well as on the coast, appears no longer to hinge on the disputed points which first caused the breach between Guatemala and San Salvador, but to have suddenly merged into that frightful state of disunion, distrust and anarchy which is always followed by the most guilty excesses, and can only terminate in the most complete revolution.

**Melancholy Death of General de Saldos.**—On Friday morning last General de Saldos, a Spaniard of high rank, and one of those victims of the persecuting spirit of Ferdinand, who have sought an asylum in this country, terminated his existence, at the house of a Mr. Penour, of No. 16 Berner-street, Commercial road, where he had been for some time past residing. The evils attendant on exile, obscurity, deprivation of rank, and pecuniary difficulties, are supposed to have led to, if not induced this calamitous catastrophe; combined with these, another circumstance, which no doubt is fresh in the mind of the reader—the apprehension of his son Baltasar, on a charge of forgery on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Not having come down as usual on the morning of Friday, a suspicion was excited that some calamity had taken place, and not going to his room to ascertain the cause of his absence, the General was discovered suspended from the bed post. During Saturday and yesterday, several distinguished foreigners, the disastrous occurrence having obtained circulation, called at the General’s lodgings, sympathized in his fate, and paid a tribute, to his memory equally creditable, to them as men as it was honourable to the memory of their old comrade. The General was a man of about fifty-six years of age; he took part in all those constitutional measures which led Quiroga to the scaffold and Riego to the halter. He has been for years contending with poverty and obscurity, for wide as is the sphere of British generosity, it could not reach all. The Coroner’s inquest has not as yet taken place.—*Lon. Courier.*

**English Travellers.**—Lieutenant, the Honorable Frederick Fitzgerald de Roos of the Royal Navy obtained a months furlough in 1826 in which he travelled from Canada to the city of Washington and returned. This furnished the foundation of an Octavo volume which he styles “*Personal Narrative of Travels in the U. States and Canada.*”—The London Quarterly Review, for Jan. 1828 speaks of this as the work of a very young man, yet the modest volume is hailed as a pledge for something of a higher case as his experience shall ripen. From the Review we select the following novel specimen which will serve as an amusement to our readers coming as it does from the grave Quarterly.

“The confederacy, it is well known, was on the very verge of being dissolved, when at the conclusion of the late general war, from a generous feeling, and we must say, an heroic spirit of forgiveness, England held out terms of peace; what England might at that time have done most justly, she could have done, with all imaginable ease—namely, crushed the whole fabric of the federal government, already tottering through the dissatisfaction of the eastern states. Ten thousand of the men that had fought at Waterloo would have marched through North America; but the world was already glutted with war; and instead of pursuing the revenge of past injuries England had the magnanimity to offer the olive branch to her only remaining and feeble enemy. The consequence to America was, that the government, was strengthened, and the remote western provinces more firmly united than they had ever been with the eastern and the South.”

This was most magnanimous in Great Britain!!!

*Chas. Observer.*

**THE THAMES TUNNEL.**

We gave a few days ago, a brief account of the bursting of the Thames Tunnel—the following is a more particular description of it, extracted from a letter written by Mr. Brunel to the Directors of the Company, a short time after the accident:—

**Saturday Morning, 12th Jan 1828.**

“I had been in the frame (shield) with the workmen throughout the whole night, having taken my station there at 10 o’clock. During the workings thro’ the night, no symptoms of insecurity appeared. At six in the morning, (the usual time for shifting the men) a fresh set or shift of the men, came on to work. We began to work the ground at the west top corner of the frame.

The tide had just then begun to flow, and finding the ground tolerable quiet, we proceeded by beginning at the top and had worked about a foot downwards, when, on exposing the next six inches, the ground swelled suddenly, and a large quantity burst through the opening thus made. This was followed instantly by a large body of water. The rush was so violent as to force the man on the spot where the burst took place, out of the frame (or cell) on the timber stage, behind the frames. I was in the frame with this man, but upon the rush of the water I went into the next box (or cell) in order to command a better view of the irruption; and seeing that there was no possibility of their opposing the water I ordered all the men in the frame to retire. All were retiring, except the three men who were with me, and they retreated with me. I did not leave the stage until those three men were down the ladder of the frame, when they and I proceeded about twenty feet along the west of the tunnel; at this moment the agitation of the air by the rush of the water was such as to extinguish all the lights, & the water had gained the height of the middle of our waists.

I was at this moment, giving directions to three men, in what manner they ought to proceed in the dark, to effect their escape, when they and I were knocked down and covered by a part of the timber stage. I struggled under the water for some time, and at length extricated myself from the stage, and by swimming and being forced by the water, I gained the eastern arch, where I got a better footing, and was enabled by laying hold of the rail way rope, to pause a little, in the hope of encouraging the men who had been knocked down at the same time with myself. This I endeavoured to do by calling them. Before I reached the shaft, the water had risen so rapidly that I was out of my depth and therefore swam to the visitor’s stairs—the stairs for the workmen being occupied by those who had so far escaped. My knee was so injured by the timber stage, that I could scarcely swim, or get up the stairs, but the rush of the water carried me up the shaft. The three men who had been knocked down with me, were unable to extricate themselves, and I am grieved to say, they are lost: and I believe also, two old men and one young man in the other parts of the work.

On Tuesday evening, a young lady on a visit to a friend in Kensington, swallowed a quantity of laudanum, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair with a gentleman, to whom she was devotedly attached. The nuptial day appointed was Tuesday, and on Thursday previous, every arrangement was made for the ceremony, the ring bought and suitable apartments taken for their reception; the lover then took his leave, promising to return on the following day, but never made his appearance. On the marriage day the young lady purchased laudanum, in small quantities at different chemists’ in the neighborhood, which she swallowed at six o’clock, in the evening. Scarcely had she taken the noxious drug, when the lover appeared to explain his absence; in an agony of despair she clasped him in her arms, confessing at the same time what she had done. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and the intended bride upon the proper remedies being applied, was fortunately saved, and is now happily in a state of convalescence.

*London Exam.*

**Horrible Picture.**—The following affecting narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:

BRIGHTON, NOV. 21.

“The James, belonging to Mr. Cozens, arrived at Cubits, yesterday, from Portugal. The master says, that, a few days ago, in the longitude of [I believe] 30 degrees, he fell in with a brig, waterlogged, having a living woman lashed in the main top, four living seamen in the rigging, and a dead man spread in the shrouds, on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisting!!! The master says that he made every exertion to save them, but, alas! without avail; and that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48 hours, caused him to leave them to the mercy of the foaming ocean, into the bowels of which he has no doubt they were consigned soon after its commencement. The master described, “Indi”—on some part of her. He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellows to throw themselves overboard, that he might be enabled to pick them up, but he could hear them say that they were too weak; and when they saw the impossibility of saving them, their lamentations were dreadful.”

*Cork Pap.*

CINCINNATI, March 18.

**Arrivals Extra.**—On the morning of the 19th instant, the water of Great Miami made its appearance at Cincinnati, and continued to flow in gradually, until it attained the depth of about three feet. Yesterday, at 12 o’clock, a fleet of canal boats, six in number, left Howell’s Basin, and arrived here at three o’clock. Thousands of our citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations. A bust of DE WITT CLINTON was elevated at the angle of the canal, where the star spangled banner was displayed, and a six pounder stationed, from which a salute was fired, as the six boats, crowded with passengers, came up in succession and passed on to Main street. The scene was highly gratifying, not the least pleasing of which was the procession of some thirty or forty of our industrious draymen who spontaneously assembled with their horses and drays, on the arrival of the boats.

**A narrow passage.**—Two or three weeks since, an accident happened in the Woollen Factory of Mr. Eversal Estes, in this village, the report of which we should be strongly inclined to disbelieve had we not received it from the best authority.—Lucy Thomas a young woman of full and fleshy habit, who was at work in the factory, got caught by her clothes in the machinery, and was carried round between an upright shaft and the feed roller of a carding machine, seven or eight times before she could be rescued from her perilous situation. An attempt was at first made to shut the gate, but this not succeeding instantly, it was found necessary to remove the carding machine. The danger of the girl’s situation may be better understood when the reader is informed that the space between the feed roller and the shaft was no more by actual measurement, than two inches and a half.—Her clothes when caught wound round and fastened her in an upright position to the shaft (which was of iron three or four inches in diameter) and the pressure in the narrow passage was confined to that part of her person between the ribs and the hips, where there are no bones except those of the back. Yet even then it would seem *a priori* impossible that the accident should have taken place as described, especially when the full habit of the girl is considered. But the evidence in the case leaves no room to doubt.—The young woman was so much injured, that it was at first thought she would not survive many hours. She was affected with almost continual spasms and fainting fits, and in this situation she lingered for some days in the prospect of death; but at length she began to revive and is now in a fair way of recovery.

*Berkshire Md. Amer.*

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that the whole amount, necessary to organize the Rail Road Company, has been subscribed in this city. Hamburg, Camden and Columbia have not been heard from; but whatever may be the respects those places, the charter is secured by the public spirit of Charleston. This will be truly gratifying to our fellow citizens who are anxious to see an effort made to advance the prosperity of the city.—*Charleston Courier.*

**Rustic Rewards.**—The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man, for having had seventeen children, (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas for twenty-five children, (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.

Enoch Binchelow, of Tennessee, was arrested at Raleigh and committed to prison on the 31st ultimo, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of Newbern.

*Recorder.*



**The minuteness of atoms.**—The following facts will excite astonishment in those who are not accustomed to investigate philosophical subjects:

Gold-beaters can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that two hundred and eighty-two thousand must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect or without holes—so that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book, 1500 would occupy the space of a leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick, would have as many pages as the books of a well stocked ordinary library of 1800 volumes, with 400 pages in each. Still thinner than this, is the coating of gold upon silver wire of what is called gold lace, and we are not sure that such coating is not only one atom thick. Platinum and silver can be drawn into a wire much finer than a human hair. A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived. A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and will have lost little of its weight. The carrion crow smells its food many miles off. A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose one thousandth part of a grain, would fill with light a sphere of four miles in diameter, so as to be invisible in every part of it. The thread of the silkworm is so small that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread, that of the spider is smaller still, for two drachms of it by weight, would reach from London to Edinburgh, or four hundred miles. In the milt of a codfish, or in water in which certain vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules of which many thousand together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature with a singular prodigality has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of the whale or elephant; and their bodies consist of the same substance, or atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer! Water, mercury, sulphur, or in general any substance, when sufficiently heated, rises as invisible vapor or gas; that is, it is reduced to the aciform state. Great heat therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies to become as invisible and as impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.

In a neighbouring village lived a very honest, wealthy farmer, who, having a number of hirelings hoeing in a field, went one day about eleven o'clock to see how his workmen went on. Finding one of them sitting still, he reproved him for his idleness. The man answered, "I thirst for the spirit."—"Grog, ye mean, I suppose?" says the farmer, "but if the good book teaches you to thirst after the spirit, it says also, 'Hoe every one that thirsteth.'"

A young gentleman near Manchester having a fine water spaniel, in order to exhibit his powers to some spectators, threw a stone into a pond; the dog went in after it and brought up a green bag containing a fine violin and bow. An Irishman cried out, "throw another stone, who knows but the dog may bring up the fiddle himself! and then we can have a jig on the spot."

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint, as well as a steel, either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.

Pickpockets and beggars are the best practical physiognomists, without having read a line of Lavater, who it is notorious, mistook a philosopher for a highwayman.

**Printing.**—It appears by a document recently communicated to Congress, that the first book printed in America was a religious work in Spanish, published at Mexico in 1544. It was entitled "Doctrina Christiana para los Indios." This was about 23 years after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes.

The first printing in the English Colonies was at Cambridge in Massachusetts in 1638—18 years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth.—The first thing printed was the freeman's oath; the next an almanac; and next the psalms turned into metre.

**New Paper.**—We have inserted in today's Register, the proposals for publishing a new paper, the first number of which is to appear this day. It is to be called the "Freeman's Echo," and is to be printed weekly in the town of Washington, Beaufort County. It will be seen from the well-written Prospectus of the

Editor, that he intends to espouse the cause of the Administration. We congratulate the friends of Mr. Adams, in that quarter that they will now have a public medium for the interchange of sentiment, and through which to stimulate to exertion. The "Echo" has arisen like a Phoenix from the ashes of the "Herald," which sparkled a few weeks with Jackson's deeds, was exhaled, and went to—nothing.

*Reg. Register 4th inst.*

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

*Washington, April 1.*

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the encouragement of Vaccination was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for regulating the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Islands of Martinique and Guadalupe, was discussed with some animation, and unanimously ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate yesterday, many bills were passed. The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, &c. was considered. Mr. Barton offered an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and inserting the provisions following: That the price of the public lands be reduced to 75 cents per acre, and that donations of quarter sections be made, on certain conditions to actual settlers and cultivators. The bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was discussed at great length and rejected.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*APRIL 1.*

In the House of Representatives, after a short preliminary discussion on the bill to authorize the sale of lands by the United States, which was passed, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Tariff, when Mr. Sprague moved to amend the second section of the Bill, by striking out so much as imposes a duty on molasses and hemp. In support of his motion he spoke at some length, but before he had concluded the Committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, moved the consideration of the resolution relative to the adjournment of Congress, which he offered some days since, and the question of consideration being taken by Ayes and Noes, was rejected, the Ayes being 73. Noes 93.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97 to 73. The House then, in Committee of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Buchanan concluded his remarks and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Carson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Whiget then introduced an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague, which after striking out certain items introduced the duties on wool and woollens, nearly according with the second amendment offered by Mr. Mallary.—On motion of Mr. Reed the Committee then rose and reported progress. The amendment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, of the Tariff, when Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in support of his proposition to strike out the clauses of the bill which impose duties on hemp and molasses. Mr. Buchanan followed, but after speaking for some time, he gave way for a motion for the Committee to rise, which prevailed. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown, on which some discussion took place but the bill was reported to the House, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 88 to 77.

The decision on the second amendment of Mr. Mallary yesterday, proves, as far as the decision of the Committee goes, that nothing will be done to fulfil the just expectations and anxious efforts of the manufacturers. The bill as it came from the Committee, with all its injustice, and all its inefficiency, is to be forced upon the true friends of Domestic industry, if they are to have any thing. Nothing like concession or compromise will be agreed to by the advocates of the Committee and their measure; not a cent will be abated where the impost bears too heavily; not a cent added where it is insufficient for protection. The opposition have given us a sufficient insight to enable us to judge of the character of the watch-words which they mean to use to quell the people. They forsooth will set themselves up as the exclusive friends of protection—protection as distinct from prohibition—as the friends of the poor; while they will denounce those who honestly looked to the true interests of the farmer and manufacturer, as the enemies of domestic industry and the oppressors of that part of society whose means of enjoyment are in the inverse ratio of their usefulness. There is feeble hope of some slight concession being obtained in the House, when the ayes and noes are taken on the various questions, since it very commonly occurs that those who are most bold and reckless of public opinion when they can

vote without public responsibility, become timid and conscientious when the yea and nay book is opened.

*Nat. Journal.*

## The Journal.

**CHARLOTTE:**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1828.**

We yesterday published a brief yet comprehensive address of many distinguished citizens of New York, recommending an Administration State Convention, to meet at Albany on Tuesday the 10th of June next. The address is signed by above 200 of the most respectable citizens, at the head of whom stands the name of Marinus Willet. Such a list clearly proves that the Administration stands well with those men in the State of New York who are above the reach of the party slanders and prejudices of the day. The voice of this Convention will be the knell of the Jackson party in New York. They may use their political machinery with all their skill and industry, but they cannot resist the current of intelligence which sets against them. The activity of the friends of the Administration will secure that triumph which could only be snatched from them in a moment of apathy or indolence. New York is safe.

*Nat. Journal.*

Authorities are becoming, at this moment, as plentiful as spring blossoms. Let the most prejudiced editor, the most ungifted orator, the most contemptible speculator upon human credulity, perpetrate a paucyric on General Jackson or a slander on the present administration, and he becomes, not very legimately perhaps, but practically, an authority. All the tribe of petty slanderers, instinct with the new idea, join in the cry, and swell the signal note into a stunning chorus. When we discovered the following apt illustration of this statement, in a late number of the Knoxville Register, it was not without a strong effort that we suppressed an inclination to smile at the new dignity conferred on Mr. Alexander Smyth, by elevating him to an authority.

"Our readers will perceive, (says the Tennessee editor,) from the extracts taken from Mr. Smyth's speech, that General Jackson has had much more experience in civil affairs than General Washington had, &c."

If the crude, ligant, unheeded opinion of General Smyth, give the law to the people of Tennessee, we should be glad to know where language can be found to express the admiration and reverence with which those Tennesseans must have read his military proclamations and his apocalyptic researches. If he has gained such triumphs with a green bulrush, what has he not done with his tempered spear?

There is little going on in the way of politics—at least that reaches the ear of the uninitiated. Washington is said to be very dull and uninteresting; the result perhaps, of the conviction, within a few weeks becoming general—that the Presidential question is settled, and Mr. Adams pretty certainly to be re-elected. We are well content that the world of politics shall be dull, when the dullness is the effect of such a cause.

*Whig.*

### NATURALIZED CITIZENS

#### THE OPPOSITION.

The "Tell-lie-graph" is a violent rage against the reporter of the Journal, because he has pointed out some errors in the Congressional matter of that veracious Jackson print, calculated to impair its "just claims to public confidence." In this instance the choler of the combination was at its height: an "outcast," and "hired writer," are the epithets applied to the reporter, because he happens to be a naturalized citizen, and has refused to identify himself with the Jackson party, who invariably denounce all emigrants, as Randolph lately did the Irish. We hope naturalized citizens will hereafter recollect the fact at the polls. By-the-by, was it not at the solicitation of Mr. Calhoun, McDuffie & Co. Mr. Tell-lie-graph, that this intelligent writer Agg, repaired to this city to edit the Washington Republican in 1822?

*"We the People."*

Sir Frederick Flood, had adroil habit, of which he could never effectually break himself. Whenever a person at his back whispered or suggested any thing to him, whilst he was speaking in public, without a moment's reflection, he almost always involuntarily repeated the suggestion *literatim*. Sir Frederick was once making a long speech in the Irish Parliament lauding the transcendent merits of the Wexford Magistracy, on a motion for extending the criminal jurisdiction in that county, to keep down the disaffected. As he was closing a most turgid oration by declaring "that the said Magistracy ought to receive some signal mark of the Lord Lieutenant's favor," John Egan, who was rather mellow, "and sitting behind him jocularly whispered, 'and be whipped at the cart's tail!'" "and be whipped at the cart's tail!" repeated Sir Frederick unconsciously, amidst peals of uncontrollable laughter.

A child of Edmund Presswick, aged about 4 years, was drowned at the Hubert Street wharf, New York, on Wednesday. The child might have been saved but, for the ignorance of a boatman, past whom it floated, yet struggling in the water, but who thought he had no right to touch the body until after the arrival of the coroner.

### Obituary.

At his residence in this county, on the 6th inst. Andrew McNeely, in the 71st year of his age. During a long life he gave good evidence of sincere attachment to the doctrines of the Gospel, cheerful obedience to its precepts, and left the world with the devoted hope of enjoying its rewards hereafter.

Of consumption, at Mount Pleasant, on the evening of the 18th ult. and in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Ruth B. Porter, consort of the late Col. James Porter, she died as she had lived a christian.

### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincoln, 1st April, 1828.

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| A.<br>William Abrams,<br>Larlin Allen,<br>Jacob Albright,<br>Lurner Abernathy,<br>Susan W. Abernathy,<br>B.<br>William Bales,<br>Francis Beaty,<br>William Bynum,<br>David C. Beddell,<br>August Black,<br>Moses Barr, 3<br>James Bridges,<br>Mar. Bukier,<br>Pride Bradshaw,<br>David G. Brandon,<br>Thos. C. Blakely,<br>C.<br>Henry Cline, 2<br>Samuel Collins,<br>William Cuyell,<br>Jacob Cosner,<br>Peter Cosner,<br>Philip Craft,<br>John Cobb,<br>George Clodfetter,<br>D.<br>Clesly Dyer,<br>Francis Davis,<br>E.<br>Samuel Egin,<br>William Edwards,<br>F.<br>James Ferguson,<br>John Falls,<br>John Frye,<br>Philip Frye,<br>G.<br>John Garrison,<br>William Garrison,<br>H.<br>John Hiel,<br>Henry Harman,<br>Isaac Hermy,<br>Thomas Heury,<br>Major Hull,<br>Henry Hoover,<br>Daniel R. Hoyl,<br>John B. Harny,<br>K.<br>Juwes Klucaid,<br>Drury Kimbal,<br>Robert Keer,<br>John King,<br>Jacob Keirner,<br>L.<br>Richmewl Lewis,<br>John Lingerfett,<br>M.<br>Daniel McNiue,<br>Daniel Mosar,<br>Lanzo B. McCarver,<br>John March,<br>Thomas A. Mera,<br>Abraham Mauney,<br>Mary Marshal,<br>Rerd M. McPherson, 2<br>Benj. Miller, 3<br>Pedr Moses,<br>N.<br>Peter Newton,<br>O.<br>John Omts,<br>Q.<br>Michael Qarell,<br>R.<br>David Ramsey,<br>Jacob Radisel,<br>Richard Rocket,<br>John Roper,<br>Michael Rhyne,<br>John Radisel,<br>Judath Rubb,<br>S.<br>Michael Speagle, 2<br>Eliza Summit,<br>George Streut,<br>John Stetes,<br>Michael Sunwun,<br>Startwell Spain,<br>Peter Sumwey,<br>Lemuel Self,<br>George Seagle,<br>Mr. Stene,<br>T.<br>Catherine Taylor,<br>Conrad Tipps,<br>James Taylor,<br>Nicholas Tucker,<br>V.<br>Jacob Vincon,<br>W.<br>Ezekel Wilson,<br>Alexander Ward,<br>Nancy Williams,<br>James Wray,<br>Isaac Wells,<br>Joel Wells,<br>John Wollister,<br>John Weer,<br>Y.<br>Daniel Young,<br>D. REINHASDT, P. M. | L.<br>Richmewl Lewis,<br>John Lingerfett,<br>M.<br>Daniel McNiue,<br>Daniel Mosar,<br>Lanzo B. McCarver,<br>John March,<br>Thomas A. Mera,<br>Abraham Mauney,<br>Mary Marshal,<br>Rerd M. McPherson, 2<br>Benj. Miller, 3<br>Pedr Moses,<br>N.<br>Peter Newton,<br>O.<br>John Omts,<br>Q.<br>Michael Qarell,<br>R.<br>David Ramsey,<br>Jacob Radisel,<br>Richard Rocket,<br>John Roper,<br>Michael Rhyne,<br>John Radisel,<br>Judath Rubb,<br>S.<br>Michael Speagle, 2<br>Eliza Summit,<br>George Streut,<br>John Stetes,<br>Michael Sunwun,<br>Startwell Spain,<br>Peter Sumwey,<br>Lemuel Self,<br>George Seagle,<br>Mr. Stene,<br>T.<br>Catherine Taylor,<br>Conrad Tipps,<br>James Taylor,<br>Nicholas Tucker,<br>V.<br>Jacob Vincon,<br>W.<br>Ezekel Wilson,<br>Alexander Ward,<br>Nancy Williams,<br>James Wray,<br>Isaac Wells,<br>Joel Wells,<br>John Wollister,<br>John Weer,<br>Y.<br>Daniel Young,<br>D. REINHASDT, P. M. |
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### JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, at my Establishment North of the Court-House, another supply of

### OYSTERS,

AND

### BUTTER CRACKERS;

I have also received, a supply of well assorted

### FRESH CANDIES,

together with

Sweet Malaga Grapes, Raisins, Lemons, Loaf Sugar, Real Irish Whiskey, Codfish, Smoked Herrings, Pickled Irish Herrings, &c. &c.

I have also brought up from Charleston, a few Hampers of IRISH POTATOES, which I purchased on board the Henry Dawson, direct from Belfast—I will sell a few to persons wishing to plant and renew their seed.

*WM. HUNTER.*

April 15, 1828.—2t

### Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, deceased, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

*R. H. MORRISON, 2 Exors.*  
*JOHN F. McNEELY, 3 Exors.*

April 10, 1828.—432.

### Notice.

THOSE who purchased property at the trust sale of the late Jacob Julin, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes are now due, the situation of the estate will not warrant me in giving longer indulgence.

*WM. M. BOSTWICK Admr.*

### RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 6th inst. Negro boy SAM, belonging to the estate of Wm. Lees, deceased, supposed he will go to Fredell as he was raised in that county. SAM is a small well built Fellow, looks very pleasant, had on a blue surcoat coat and fur hat. Any person confining him in any jail or returning him to me so that I get him again shall be reasonably rewarded.

*JAMES C. RUDISILL.*

## State of North-Carolina;

### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,*

*February Term, 1828.*

*William Lee Davidson vs. John B. Conally.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State.—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at out next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next to answer plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

*ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.*

April 9, 1828.—per. adv. \$2 50

### Committed to the Jail of this

County, on the 5th instant, a negro man named Dublin, who says he belongs to Samuel Dunlap, of Lancaster District South-Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

*JOHN SLOAN*

*Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.*

April 10, 1828.—78.

### Taken Up.

ON the 24th March last, and committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, a negro fellow, who says he belongs to Hiram L. Sloan, of Fredell county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

*JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.*

April 4, 1828.—77.

### Notice.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 22d of April, at the late dwelling-house of William Lees, sen. deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, which remains unsold, to wit—Hogs, Cotton, Corn, Blacksmith and hatters' tools, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of Books, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, terms made known on the day of sale.

*JANE LEES, Administratrix.*

*WM. LEES.*

April 1, 1828.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Lees, deceased, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make settlement; and all having claims against the estate to present them as the law directs.

*JANE LEES, Adm'r.*

*WM. LEES.*

April 1, 1828.—3179

### STAGE LINE.

*SAMUEL NEWLAND'S*

Stage Line, from Lincoln, by way of Morgan,

Asheville, Warm Springs, to Newport, Tennessee, is now in full operation. The carriages and horses are inferior to no others, on any line; and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers, and render travelling agreeable.

Stages from Salisbury; from Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Camden via Charlotte; from Columbia via Yorkville, meet the above line at Lincoln; and passengers from the eastern part of North-Carolina, for Nashville, Ten. will find this route 50 miles nearer than any other, and the accommodations, in every respect, as good.

Passengers can also have a passage from New York, Ten. to Lexington Ky.

April 7, 1828.—4180 p.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

YOU are hereby informed, that the Tax Lists for the present year have come to hand, and are placed in the hands of an officer for collection. There will be appointments made immediately, for each C. p. tain's company throughout the county, for them to attend and pay their Tax for the present year; and fair notice is so given to those who have not paid their tax for the preceding years, 1824, 1825 and 1826, that if they do not make immediate payment, no longer indulgence can be given. Yours, &c.

*JOHN SLOAN,*

*Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.*

April 4, 1828.—4180.

### NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphy, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

*WM. DAVIDSON.*

March 15th, 1828.—744f.

### State of North-Carolina,

### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Equity,*

*Full Term, 1827.*

*John Weeks, Adm'r. vs. Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r.*

and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

*D. R. DUNLAP, Clerk.*

April 1, 1828—pr. adv. \$2 50

### Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

*BLANKS of every description for*

*Sale at this OFFICE.*



# POETRY.

FROM THE ANNUET.

## WORDS—AN ENIGMA.

BY THE LATE MRS. BARBAULD.

From rosy lips we issue forth,  
From east to west, from south to north,  
Unseen, unfelt, by night by day;  
Abroad we take our airy way.

We fasten love, we kindle strife,  
The bitter and the sweet of life.  
Piercing and sharp, we wound like steel:  
Now smooth as oil, those wounds we heal.

Not strings of pearl are valued more,  
Nor gems, encased in golden ore;  
Yet thousands of us, every day,  
Worthless and vile, are thrown away.

We rise! secure with bars of brass  
The double doors thro' which we pass—  
For once escaped, back to our cell  
No art of man can us compel.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Annuet.

## The Story of Edwin, the Exile of Deira.

By C. S. HALL.

The outline of the following story is to be found in the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede, and in the works of various other British Historians.

## CONCLUDED.

He had been again seated for some minutes, while a variety of thoughts crowded upon him, when, suddenly raising his head, he beheld before him a strange figure, whose garb of perfect white was powerfully contrasted with the surrounding darkness. Edwin rose, shock off the rain-drops from his mantle, and unconsciously laid his hand upon his sword. But when he saw the mild and dignified attitude of his visiter, he resumed his seat, and with a mixed feeling of superstitious awe, and of anger at being intruded upon at such a moment, gazed upon him in silence.

The stranger stood for a few moments, but spoke no word; at length he said, "Wherefore, at this dark hour of the midnight, wherefore, when other men are within and in their deep sleep; wherefore sit ye alone and sorrowful upon the stone abroad, watching?"

"And what have you to do with me?" asked Edwin, "and if I pass night within doors or without, what have you to do therewith?"

"Think not," replied the stranger, "but that I know the cause of your heaviness, and why you watch here, in this gloomy place, at this solitary hour. For I know, certainly, who you be, and why you be sad and sorrowful, and therefore know I well the danger you dread.—Shall I tell him," he continued, in a low moaning voice, as if he communed with himself rather than addressed a hearer; "shall I tell him of one who was sought by his enemy in the wilderness of Engedi, and pursued among the rocks where the wild goats had their dwellings; who was sheltered by the accursed, and who begged a morsel of bread from the hireling, and from the heathen a drop of water—for he was hungered and athirst? Yet was he the Lord's anointed, and him the Lord raised to be king over the thousands, and the tens of thousands of Israel's children;—but no, the clay must be softened before it can be moulded." Then turning again to the Prince, he said, "tell me now, Deira, what reward would you give to him that should rid you of this sadness and this sorrow, and show you that no danger can come near you? Tell me what you would give to him who should persuade King Redwald that he should neither hurt you himself nor deliver you up to your merciless enemies?"

"If you know," me," said Edwin, "you know that the means of recompense are not with me; but such reward as one who is a prince in all but wealth and lands, could give would I give for so good a turn."

"Tis well," said the stranger and again he paused, and looked earnestly on the countenance of the young prince.

"Tis well," he repeated; "and now tell me, if beside all this, he shall warrant you shall be a king; that all your enemies shall be vanquished; and that not only so, but that you shall excel in worth and power all who have gone before you, all who have ever awayed the sceptre of any British kingdom—tell me what then?"

"What then," exclaimed Edwin, rising and looking boldly and joyfully into the stranger's face, "then, when I had the power, what would I not do for such a one? Doubt not," he continued, more tranquilly, "but that at all times, and at all times, and in all places, I would be ready to give him such gratitude as such a king could give."

"Tis well," said the stranger; and again he paused for a few moments.

He spoke a third time, "But now tell me again—if, besides all this, he who now showeth you truly and unfeignedly that which surely and undoubtedly you shall hereafter be, can give you also better counsel—counsel more profitable for your souls health and salvation than was heard by any of your parents or ancestors. Tell me, would you hearken to his wholesome sayings and obey them?"

Edwin answered eagerly, "surely would I listen and obey the counsel of him who should deliver me from the straits and dangers that now surround me, and afterwards exalt me to be king over mine own country—surely would I listen to such a one, for his counsel must be good."

"Tis well," said the stranger, a third time; and again he regarded longer and with more attention the countenance of Edwin—full of animation and hope as it had now become.

"Tis well; and when these things have happened, remember the answer I have heard and taken; remember that your promise be fulfilled and accomplished—remember well this time, and this our talk; and remember this, which shall be for a sign between us."

So saying, he laid his right hand on the head of the young Prince.

When Edwin raised his eyes, the stranger was gone. A moment was scarcely passed; he felt as if the hand still gently pressed his brow; yet he saw no one. He gazed anxiously around, and listened to hear some departing step; he beheld nought but the boughs of the oak, that bent on all sides of him, and heard only the wind among its branches.

"Edwin, Prince Edwin!" It was the voice of the young erle; and it was loud and fearless. Oswald drew near, and grasped his friend's hands, then bent his knee, looked upwards, and exclaimed, "Now blessed be the Good Being who prompted our King to virtue; blessed be the Unknown God!"

"The Unknown God!" murmured some voice near them. The friends started, and Oswald looked terrified around; "Surely," said he, "twas but the echo of the decayed tree; there is no one near us; but let us hasten, and take counsel together within."

"Who is this Unknown God?" inquired Edwin; there was no answer, and he passed on. The young erle then briefly explained to the Prince, that the Queen had joined with many of the nobles, in effectually reasoning with the King against the infamy of delivering up their royal guest to certain destruction: that the Uffinga had resolved to preserve his honour, and to dispense equally the gold and the threats of Adelfrid, whose ambassadors had received their final answer, and were to leave the palace of Redwald at day-break.

Edwin and his friend sat together, in the Prince's chamber, until the grey twilight had passed from the face of the earth; and the morning had risen calmly and beautifully after the last day's storm. They regarded the change in nature as a type of the wonderer's destiny; and while they spoke of the gloom that was gone, it was in happy anticipation of the sunshine that was approaching. The trampling of horses beneath the outer wall, soon announced the Northumbrian ambassadors from the East Anglian court and the friends retired to rest.

When Edwin rose from the refreshing slumbers and cheering dreams, he found that King Redwald and his principal thanes were assembled in the council-room of the palace, and he soon ascertained the subject of their deliberations. The Uffinga knew that he had now no choice between war and destruction; and the ambassador was scarcely gone when he summoned his officers together, explained to them the part he had taken, and called on them for assistance. So much loved was the exiled prince, and so deeply hated was his oppressor, that an immense army was raised to avenge the one and to punish the other, almost as soon as the messenger had arrived at the tyrant's court.

King Redwald knew that if he gave time to his enemy, the superior force and resources of the Northumbrian monarch must ensure his success. He therefore instantly marched his army towards the Humber. Adelfrid advanced to meet him; but with an army hastily collected, ill provided, and discontented. A battle was fought on the east side of the river Idel, in Nottinghamshire, where a victory was obtained over the tyrant of Deira, who was killed almost at the commencement of the encounter. In this engagement Edwin held a distinguished post, and before the soldiers of his friend, as well as those of his own hereditary kingdom, conducted himself with so much cour-

age and gallant bearing, that the battle terminated, and Edwin was proclaimed on the one side, and welcomed on the other, as monarch of Deira and Bernicia.

Thus, according to the prophetic words of strange visiter who communed with him under the old oak tree, was Edwin not only saved from the malice of deadly enemy, but given the crown of Northumberland.

For some years Edwin governed his kingdom with justice and integrity, reclaiming his subjects from the licentious courses to which they had been accustomed; and giving an example of virtue and uprightness to the other monarchs of the island; so that "such was the peace and tranquillity throughout all Britannie, that a weak woman might have walked with her new borne babe over all the yland, ever from sea to sea, without any damage or danger." But still Edwin was not a Christian; he had listened to the Missionaries who preached the father of Christ, and he had reflected upon its nature; yet although he offered no sacrifices to his idols, he hesitated concerning the new creed, and doubted whether it were holier and more worthy of the Deity, than the service of those Gods whom he worshipped after the manner of his forefathers.

After some years of peaceful and happy reign, he obtained in marriage, Edilburga, a princess of Kent; into her family and kingdom, the light of Christianity had been successfully introduced. She was accompanied to her husband's court, by Paulinus, one of the earliest of the Missionaries to Britain. He is described by the venerable Historian, as being "in personne a taule man, somewhat crooked backe, and black of heare, lene in face, and having a hooked and thin nose; in countenance bothe dreadful ruent;" and his mind was active, intelligent, and upright.

One day, when Edwin was sitting alone in his chamber, and brooding over the important truths that had been pressed upon his attention; this Paulinus entered, and approached him.

He stretched forth his right hand, and laid it upon the head of the King, while he said in an impressive but gentle voice, "Does the Monarch of Northumberland remember this sign?"

The King started from his seat, as if a spirit had addressed him, and fell on his knees, while his eyes were fixed on the Missionary, as if endeavouring to recognise in his strange garb and his solemn countenance and bearing, the visiter who had so mysteriously accosted him under the old oak, during his exile in the kingdom of East Anglia. While he thus gazed and trembled, the Missionary pressed his hand more firmly on his brow, and repeated the question, "Does the Monarch of Northumberland remember this sign?"

"I do well remember it," replied the King in an agitated and broken voice!

"And does the King remember the pledge he gave when this sign was passed?"

"So surely as I remember the one do I remember the other!"

"Behold then," said Paulinus, raising him from the ground, "by the bountiful hand and power of our Lord and God, have you escaped the rage of your most deadly enemy; behold, also, by His grace and mercy have you obtained rule over your kingdom. Now, have not the promises made to you by the messenger of the Almighty, been truly and faithfully fulfilled?"

"Most truly and faithfully!" replied the King, and again he knelt and bowed his head.

"Remember now," continued the Missionary, "the promise which you then gave, and let your promise also be fulfilled. And He who so delivered you, and so exalted you, shall deliver you from greater enemies and exalt you to higher honours: even to the saving you from eternal misery, and giving you to reign with him in heaven—his eternal kingdom."

"I do remember my promise," said the King, "and now let me hear of that good and merciful Being, by whom I have been so blessed. Tell me of that God of whom I have heard so vaguely; but of whom have dreamt in my dreams by night, and dwelt upon in my meditations by day; and let me be a true believer in that living God, that I and my people may be his worshippers!"

That day and the next, the King and the Missionary remained closeted; the divine book was opened; its hallowed words were read; and the king no longer doubted the truths it contained. He left his chamber—a Christian; and within a short period was baptized with the principal officers of his court, and a vast concourse of his people—so vast, that the ceremony employed the rejoicing and grateful Paulinus, six and thirty days, from sunrise until sunset; commencing on the Easter Sunday of the year six hundred and twenty-seven, in a church has-

The venerable Bede.

ily built of wood, in the city of York, and dedicated to the apostle Saint Peter.

Such is the history of the introduction of Christianity into the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, and such the story of its FIRST CHRISTIAN KING.

## Concluded.

**Taking Newspapers.**—Every family in the United States should take a newspaper; and such as are able should take two or more. In a government like ours, where every citizen has a voice in the election of rulers, every one should be sufficiently acquainted with men and measures, to be able to make a right choice. What would be the advantage of the elective franchise, without the knowledge to exercise it judiciously? If a majority of our citizens are to grope in the dark, and vote for precisely such men as their aspiring leaders designate, in what degree are they benefitted by our republican institutions? Nobody will be so foolish as to contend that the mere privilege of voting, without knowing for whom or for what, is an inheritance worth the blood and treasure that have been expended in its acquisition.

It is necessary, then, that the sons of freedom should be the sons of knowledge. And how is this to be accomplished? how are they to obtain a knowledge of passing events, without reading newspapers? There is no alternative: they must read newspapers, or otherwise be the sport of the winds. Are newspapers then the only vehicles of correct information? We answer, they are the only vehicles of general information, and if not always perfectly correct, are not therefore to be rejected, any more than bank bills are to be thrown away because some of them are spurious. In fact, the obliquities of the press cannot long mislead, where discussion is free, and where opposing interests, if nothing else, will ultimately develop the truth.

## Berkshire American.

**The River Mississippi.**—The Mississippi is in some respects the noblest river in the world—draining a large valley, and irrigating a more fertile region, and having probably, a longer course, than any other stream. It commences in many branches, that rise, for the most part, in wild rice lakes; but it traverses no great distance, before it has become a broad stream. Sometimes in its beginnings, it moves a wide expanse of waters, with a current scarcely perceptible, along a marshy bed. At others, its fishes are seen darting over a white sand, in waters almost as transparent as air. At other times, it is composed of a narrow and rapid current between ancient and hoary lime stone bluffs. Having acquired in a length of course following its meanders, of three hundred miles a width of a half a mile, and having formed its distinctive character, it precipitates its waters down the falls of St. Anthony. Thence it glides, alternately through beautiful meadows, and swelling in its advancing march with the tribute of an undred streams.—In its progress it receives a tributary, which of itself has a course of more than a thousand leagues. Thence it rolls its accumulated turbid and sweeping mass of waters through continued forests, only broken here and there by the axe, in lonely grandeur to the sea. No thinking mind can contemplate this mighty and resistless wave, sweeping its bends through the dark forests, without a feeling of sublimity.

## Western Review.

**Improved Plough.**—Mr. Charles Howard, of Hingham, in Massachusetts, has invented, and obtained a patent for a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of "friction rollers," as they are called, which "produce a self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to render the plough completely subservient to them, they keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does the work in a more regular and uniform manner than can possibly be done in any other way; and the improvement makes the saving of one man in the labor of ploughing. The apparatus may be attached to any common plough, and taken off at pleasure, and the plough used either way."

At the last Brighton show, the inventor received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a premium for his improvement, on an inspection of its work in competition with other ploughs. A perfect model of this plough may be seen at the Patent Office.

**Domestic Manufactures.**—A late Boston paper states, that the Goods exhibited and sold at the new Market during the past week, greatly exceeded in quantity and quality those entered on former occasions.—The beauty and perfection of the Calicos, Cotton Prints and Broad Cloths were greatly admired.

Commodore Bainbridge and Commodore Morris, of the United States' Navy, are among the present visitors at the Seat of Government.

**Israel Labours.**—There are buildings, by animals far inferior to man in the scale of creation, many times more vast in proportion than his mightiest labours. The cube of one of the African ant-hills is five times larger than that of the great Pyramids of Egypt, in proportion to their size. These, Sweetman says, they complete in four or five years; and thus their activity and industry as much surpass those of man, as St. Paul's Cathedral does the hut of an Indian. These ants are again exceeded by the Coral insect of the South Seas, that raises islands out of depths almost unfathomable—what lessons for human pride and human power!

**A Bold and Happy Reply.**—During the reign of that superlative wretch Henry VIII. a friar named Peyto was threatened by his detestable tool, Cromwell, for having preached with too much freedom, and the preacher was told by the courtier that he deserved to be inclosed in a sack and thrown into the Thames. Peyto replied with a sarcastic smile, "They don such things to rich and dainty folks who are clothed in purple; fare deliciously, and have their chiefest hopes in this world: we esteem them not. We are joyful that for the discharge of our duty we are given hence. With thanks to God we know that the way to heaven is as short by water as by land, and therefore care not which way we go."

For the benefit of those of our friends and readers who may have consigned themselves to the unenviable condition of political fence-riders, we annex the following brief account of the origin of the term,

## ON THE FENCE.

This phrase is a very common one, and originated as follows—General Washington once asked a negro man belonging to Judge Imlay, of N. Jersey, whether his master was a whig or tory? The reply was—"Massa on de fence—him want to know which de strongest party."

**The American Bible Society** has 15 presses in operation, and is shortly to have four additional power presses, all work by steam and equal to eight common hand presses. In the course of next summer four more are to be added, so that there will then be in all what is equal to 80 or 81 common presses.

**Lord Byron.**—During the short time that his lordship was in parliament, a petition set forth the wretched condition of the Irish peasantry, was one evening presented, and very coldly received by the "hereditary legislative wisdom." "Ah," said Lord Byron, "what a misfortune it was for the Irish that they were not born black! they would then have had plenty of friends in both houses."

**Beau Brummell.**—When Brummell was the great oracle on coats, the Duke of Leinster was very anxious to bespeak the approbation of the "Emperor of the Dandies" for a "cut" which he had just patronised. The Duke in the course of his eulogy on his Schneider, had frequently occasion to use the words "my coat." "Your coat, my dear fellow," said Brummell, "what coat?" "Why, this coat," said Leinster; "this coat that I have on." Brummell, after regarding the vestment with an air of infinite scorn, walked up to the Duke, and taking the collar between his finger and thumb, as if fearful of contamination—"What, Duke, do you call that thing a coat?"

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned without passing any appropriation bills, or providing any means for the payment of the salaries of the officers of government and meeting the demands of other just claimants. The two Houses differed about a General Assessment Bill.

The invention of Lithographic printing has so facilitated the art of forgery in London, that the Bankers are constantly in danger of taking spurious Bills of Exchange. A person's signature has recently been so exactly copied that the writer did not know which of the two was genuine.

**Apocryphal Don Mot.**—Some person having mentioned to the great anti-apocryphal Champion, that a learned Divine had a pamphlet in the press which would grind him to powder, "He had better not," was the reply, "or I shall blow him up."

## EPIGRAM.

On the particular merits of four gentlemen of the Long Robe.

Mr. Leach  
Made a speech,  
Impressive, clear and strong;  
Mr. Hart,  
On the other part,  
Was tedious, dull and long.  
Mr. Parker  
Made that darker  
Which was dark enough without;  
Mr. Bell  
Spoke so well  
That the Chancellor said, "I doubt!"  
London paper.